THE COUNT OF THE SENATE.

A MAJORITY KNOWN TO BE OPPOSED TO UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

mater Gorman's Policy Endorsed by the President and His Cabinet-A Poll of the Bouse Shows a Majority of Twenty-seven in Favor of Unconditional Repeal of the Purchase Clause in the Sherman Law,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16,-The publication in THE Sus of Tuesday of the canvass made by the steering committee of the Sonate, showing that a majority of the Senators are opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman not, and the further statement in this morning's despaiches that this fact is so fully recognized that the terms of a compromise bill are already being arranged, have caused deep interest in the Senate and have been talked over thoroughly by Senators on both sides of the chamber. The figures quoted as the result of that canvass are as accurate as it is possible for them to be made in advance of an actual vote, and this is shown by the fact that not a single Senator has said that his name was set In the grong column, sithough they have all been persistently urged to do so. Another fact of great interest has been developed to-day.

A New York paper this morning contained a Washington destatch saying that there is a clear majority of Senators in favor of unconditional repeal (although yesterday the same paper said that the majority was on the other paper said that the majority was on the other side), and announced in large type that the Administration is not in sympathy with Mr. Garman's policy of de ay and compromise. It added that there is the highest authority for saying that Pro-Ident Cleveland and Secretary Cardislo are willing and anxious to have an immediate vote in the Senate on the repeal f the silver purchase of the Sherman act. The members of the Administration are in favor of no such course as this, for they know, as well as Fenator Corman knows, that if a voto were taken to-day in the Senate on the question of appenditional reseal it would be defeated by

a large majority. To demonstrate that this fact is known and fully appreciated, and that the course of Senator Gornan and his sa-called steering commiftee in seeking to delay a vote in the Senate until an agreement among the Democratic Penators can be reached is endorsed by the Administration, it is only necessary to quote the words of Secretary Lamont, who represents, if any man in Washington does, accurately and authoritatively the opinions of the President. Fecretary Lamont does not hesitate to say that the Administration fully approves the course that is being pursued by Senator Gorman and his associates on the steering committee of the Senate, who are fighting the preliminary battle in the conference room instead of in the open Senate. The Secretary, more over, adds his testimony to the statement that the Administration and Senator Gorman are thoroughly in accord in their views on the financial question, and thinks that the country should know that these Democratic leaders have a thorough understanding as to the needs of the situation. Secretary Lamont has had sufficient experience with Senators and other classes of public men to know how difficult it is to secure their unanimous approval of a party measure, and he and the President fully realize the importance of the work that is now being done by Senator Gorman and his

risiation.

There is little doubt that when President seveland called Congress together he was of seveland that it would not be difficult to sere favorable action in both Houses of Coneure favorable action in both Houses of Congress on a bill to repeal the Sherman law, and it was only a day or so before he left Washington that he became aware of the very unsatisfactory condition of things in the Senate. Since that time he has been kept thoroughly informed as to the efforts of the Democratic leaders of that body to secure a vote in lawor of repeal and at the same time preserve party harmony. To-day the hope of success in this

dent in the Scoate, very well know and do not hesitate to admit.

The Executive Committee of the anti-silver forces in the House, appointed at the conference last night, held a meeting this afternoon for consultation. A poll of the House has been practically completed by the canvassers, which is said by one of the lenders to show an impregnable majority of 27 in favor of unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act, as provided in the Wilson bill. There is substantial agreement of opinion among the silver and anti-silver leaders as to what is to be the real test of the strength of the two parties on the several questions to be voted on at the close of the present debate, but a wide divergence exists as to the number of votes that will be east by the two sides thereon.

oreon. Mr. Harter estimates that if the House suc-Mr. Harter estimates that if the House successfully passes what he calls the danger point, the vote on free colonge at a ratio of 20 to 1, the majority for the Wilson bill, which will present the maked question of repeal or no repeal, will be 100 or more. On the other hand Mr. Bland says that there are Representatives who may vote against the colonge of silver at any specified ratio who will not vote to wholly abolish the use of silver as a money metal, which would be the effect, he says, of the passage of the Wilson bill.

which would be the effect, he says, of the passage of the Wilson bill.

"If there are any Representatives from a sllver district who would thus vote," said Mr. Bland, "they had better make terms with the Administration, for they cannot do it with their people." Mr. Harter's doubt as to the result of the

Mr. Harter's doubt as to the result of the wote on the proposition to coin silver at a ratio of 20 to 1 is said to be due to information conveyed to the anti-silver Executive Committee that there are upward of forty Regulicans who will vote for free coings at that ratio, Mr. Bland, however, believes that the ratio of 16 to 1 will be stronger in the House than any other, despite the reported forty Republican votes for 20 to 1.

## ONLY TALK IN CONGRESS.

The Financial Question Discussed in Both

Washington, Aug. 16,-The Senate spent only three hours in session to-day, but that time was well filled up.

Mr. Vest's bill appropriating \$300,000 for a site and building in Washington to be known saths "Hall of Records," was passed. Then the bill to increase the circulation of national banks was taken up and postponed until tomorrow for the reason that several Senators desired more time to prepare to discuss it. But before it was laid aside an important amendment was proposed to it by Mr. Cockrell, to authorize the redemption, at par and accrued interest, of such two per cent, bonds (over \$25,000,000 in all) as may be offered, and o authorize the issue of new Treasury legal tender notes in payment therefor. Another amendment was offered later on by Mr. Allen of Nebraska for the cessation of interest on the boads on which the increased national bank circulation should be based.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) introduced two bills which, he said, had been prepared and sent to him by a gentleman of financial abilitr. and which were read by their titles and rethe purchase of silver bullion and the issuappointment of a Mint Commission. The other provides for the issue of Treasury notes, their rademption, and for other purposes. The free minting" bill proposes to fix the price of effver at the mints in the same manner that Parliament fixes the price of gold at the Bank of England, and declares it the policy of the Government to maintain all its money on the gold standard of value as now fixed by law. It also proposes the appointment of a "mint commission," which shall fix the price of silver and regulate its purchase. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) reintroduced the bill of

the last Congress providing for the refunding

of the Pacific Hailroad debt. Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) introduced (by request)

financial bills, one of which provides for the issue of \$600,000,000 of legal tender money on absets of aluminum or silk-threaded paper, as the people may prefer. The amount is to be converted into the Treasury as "surplus money," and a callfor all the outstanding interest-bearing bonds is to be made, and they are to be redeemed at par and paid for from the surplus fund.

surplus fund.

The second measure is headed The new slivor bill." and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all gold and sliver buillion and subsidiary coins offered at any price.

country. The buillon purchased is to be coined into standard coins at a ratio of 16 to 1. Norserve is to be held, except a sufficiency to meet the general indebtedness of the Government. For every dollar of gold and eliver coined the Government is to issue two dollars in green-backs to supply the place of, national bank notes. No special amount of buillon is to be nurchased monthly, but the purchase is to be made so as to keep the mints running at their full capacity. In payments all three kinds of currency are to be used, and discrimination against any special class of it is prohibited.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that he had been appended to by several Senators, who required more time, not to call up to-day as he had increase their circulation to the amount of parvalue of the bonds deposited by them, but he gave notice that he would do so to-morrow.

Mr. Cockrell Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the holders of 2 percent, bonds who may present them for redemption their face value with accrued interest in United States legal tender notes.

Mr. Sherman Rep. (1) stated the objections which occurred to his mind against the amendment. The very moment that the Treasury notes were paid out on these loads, which were not now due and the interest on which which was no burden to the Government, the notes would be presented to the Government and payment in coin demanded. That would be an unbusinessike proposition and would complicate the situation. The President of the Inited States had called attention, in cierr and fercible language, to the Inet that the Treasury notes were paid out on these loads, which were presented for redemption in gold, and that that caused the first falling off of the S160,000,000 gold reserve. The proposed amentiment he segarded as a most dangerous financial proposition.

Ar (seekrell Hepp., Or, lasked Mr. Cockrell If it was not a fact that a great portion of the \$25,000,000 gold the proposition of these po

the over.

Wr. Mitchell- Does the Senator think that

Wr. annulaerable portion of these bonds would any considerable portion of these bonds would be surrendered for Treasury notes?
Mr. Cockrell - I think that every one of them would be surrendered.
Mr. Michell - Do you mean that they would surrender these bonds deposited to secure oriculation?

Mr. Cockrell-I suppose that when we have adopted this amendment we will put in the bill another provision that no national bank shall get any circulation on those two per cent. bonds.

Mr. Coekrell—I suppose that when we have adopted this amendment we will put in the bill another provision that no national bank shall zel any circulation on those two per cent. Mr. Mitchell—That is not in the bill now.

Mr. Coekrell—It will be in before we get through with the bill. I have got all these points in mind.

Other questions were asked by Messra Me-Pherson (Dem. N. J.) Peffer (Pop., Kan A. Aldrich (Hap., R. I.), and Gray Dem. Pelk. They were all replied to by Mr. Coekrell, who expressed his amazement and mortification at the objections made to his proposition by the friends of the national banks. Finally the bill and amendment went over until to-merrow.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) then addressed the Senate in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. He said that the repeal of the Sherman act, without other legislation, would, in his opinion, place the country upon a gold basis, would prevent the future coinage of any silver, and forever practiculty destroy silver as money. He believed in the double standard of and was not willing to cast his vote for the gold standard of money. I have believed in the double standard of he believed that Tresident Cleveland was an anot of real ability, thoroughly honest, and absolutely fearless in the expression of his opinions. Mr. Cleveland had often desired in favor of bimeralism, and he fift Herry) was confident that, not withstanding the President's failure to discuss bimeralism in this message, he would approve any bill that repeale: the Sherman law and provided for the circulation of both gold and silver on such terms as would give them equal value.

The Lodge resolution was then taken up with the Gellinger amendment to it, to the effect that it would be unwise and inexpedient to March, 1897; and Mr. Gallinger addressed the Senate. He declared himself ready to vote at the earliest possible moment, for the repoal of the Sherman act would have any radical change in the tariff prior to March, 1897; and Mr. Gallinger addressed the Senate. He declared himself rea

3:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

The House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House, Mr. Meiklejohn (Rep., Neb.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the following information relating to the purchase and coin age of silver under the Sherman law:

How many ounces of silver have been pur chased, and what has been the highest, lowest, and average market price paid? What amount of Treasury notes has been issued in payment of the silver bullion, what amount redeemed and what amount reissued? What amount of Treasury notes have been redeemed in gold coin and what amount in silver? How many standard silver dollars have been coined and how many ounces of silver buillon are now owned by the Government?

Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) suggested that the gentleman could obtain the information by addressing a note to the Secretary of the Trensury, but he made no objection, and the resolution was adopted. The silver debate was then resumed.

Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) suggested that the gentisman could obtain the information by addressing a note to the Secretary of the Treasury, but he made no objection, and the resolution was adopted. The silver debate was then resumed.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.), speaking in favor of repeal, said that he agreed with the opponents of the bill that bilmetallism and monometallism was represented by the friends of repeal. A continuance of the policy of buying sliver would inevitably deprive the Government of its stock of gold and place this country upon the sliver standard, and this would practically demonstize gold. Under the operation of the act of 1840 the Government had lost nearly \$100,000,000 of gold. And under a continuance of the act the day could not be distant when it would be able to redeem in that metal. The real question at issue was one of standards. It would be madness, when the whole of the civilized world and a large part of the heathen world had stopped the cidinage of silver, for the United States to make that metal its standard of value. Self-pre-servation drives us to wage war for gold and out of that contest would apring the fixing of an international status for silver.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) said that he would not talthough he was a citizen of New York. She did not ask it of him: she did not need it. Her aplendid record was her own defence. Who ever saw a more magnificent spectacle than was now presented by the banks and merchants of that great city? With the storm heating on their heads from all sides, calmiy, quietive, and consistently they held their ground, and held out the hand of help to every portion of the country. Whenever disaster and misfortune swooped down upon any section that the President might have said in conclusion that "It is a condition and not a theory link to provide the president might have said in conclusion that "It is a condition and not a theory link to provide the land and the cancer would be expending through the land and the cancer would be precident in the bill. D

enter here." The advocates of silver stood on solid ground and denounced this crythat a gold dollar was the only solid dollar. They de-nounced the gold dollar as the most dishonest dollar ever attempted to be forced upon the name.

gold dollar was the only solid dollar. They denounced the gold dollar as the most dishonest dollar ever attempted to be forced upon the people.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) said that the people expected oarly action, if Congress was going to act at all. He would be glad to come to avote at once. Fourteen days had been set aside by the Democrats for debate: but he regretted that so much time had been given. The country was congested by distress. Laboring men were being stricken from the rolls by the thousands: the Treasury was closing its vaults; banks were tumbling; their doors were closed against the manufacturing interests; exchanges were a thing of the past. It had been said that \$177,000,000 had been taken from national banks within the last two months, and the Government could not estimate how much more had been taken from private banks. The doors of manufacturing industries were cleaing and the spindles of the mills were stopping. By the papers this morning he saw that a great confliental railroad had passed into the hands of a receiver. Little country merchants were cancelling the orders they had given earlier in the summer, in such an hour and in such a condition Congress had been called together in extra session. Congress was asked to come here as a physician to treat the alarming condition of the country to a silver basis, and would climinate from our circulation the \$504,000,000 of gold now circulating in the United States. If the Democrats had the courage and patriotism to forget the tariff plank of their platform: if they had the courage of the disease, and he was willing to never to take an opiate. But he could not believe that the was willing to never to take an opiate. But he could not believe that the farmers were interested in cheap money. If he knew anything about his duty, it was to keep his pledges to the farmers and the workers of his district. Let all patriotic Representatives join together as far as they could to meet the trouble which confronted the country. (Applause)

Mr. Moses (Dom., C peal bill and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

How Deputy Serseant-st-Arms Hill Es caped Official Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-Col. "Ike" Hill of Ohio, the well-known deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, had a narrow escape from official death resterdar. The Colonel is one of the picturesque figures in the House, and when it was reported that he was likely to suffer official decapitation much surprise was felt. Who was to arrange the pairs by which Representatives were enabled to take things easily and to perform the other useful offices which Mr. Hill had so long monopolized if he were removed, and who else could be relied upon in the weary watches of an all-night session to bring back to the House the clusive majority necessary to make a quorum? So the Democratic hosts rallied to his support, and just before the House adjourned Mr. Snow, the new Sergeant-at-Arms, announced that no change would be made.

At-Arms. He espoused the cause of Dr. Yoder the former incumbent, and thereby aroused the antagonism of Mr. Snow's supporters to such a degree that last week a position was circulated for signatures asking Hill's removal. This was signed, it is said, by the whole Democratic delegation from Illinois, and on the strength of it Mr. Snow felt justified in an-nouncing that a change would be made in the office of deputy. A counter movement to se-cure Hill's retention in office was begun, and enlisted such men as Speaker Crisp and Judge Culberson of Texas. The latter is reported to have had a very exciting interview with Mr. Snow when he presented the request of 177 Democratic representatives that Hill remain undisturbed. the strength of it Mr. Snow felt justified in an-

The movement to oust Hill had its beginning

in the contest over the office of the Sergeant-

At the request of Representative Bland of Missouri, Mr. Preston, the acting Director of the Mint, sent to the House to-day a statement showing the number of grains of standard silver in the dollar at the following ratios: Seventeen to one, 438.00 grains; eighteen to one, 434.40; nineteen to one, 490.20, and twenty to one, 510.

The Commission appointed under the Chilian claims treaty to adjudicate claims made by citizens of the United States against the by citizens of the United States against the Government of Chill and of Chilian elitzens against this Government, met at the State Department yesterday and adopted rules for procedure. The committee adourned to meet on Oct. 0, when the adjudication of claims will begin. These claims date back many years, and do not grow out of the recent affair between the two countries over the assault on the Baltimore's sailors.

The first batch of recess nominations was sent to the Senate to-day. There were 08 names on the list, which is confined to State and Judicial nominations. There are 5 min-isters, 12 consuls-general, 5 secretaries of legislation, five justices, 17 district attor-neys, 16 marshals, a solicitor, 2 assistant at-torneys-general, and a Chillan claims commis-sioner.

Yesterday was pay day at the Capitel. The employees formed in line, as usual on the 15th of each month, but they received no money. The reason was that the President has not yet signed the resolution which was rushed through both Houses making the necessary

Secretary Hoke Smith said to-day that the proclamation in regard to the opening of the Cherokee Strip was ready, with the exception of the President's signature. The allotments, which have been delaying the preparation for which have been delaying the proparation for opening, were received this morning, and the proclamation will be despatched by special messenger at once to Gray Gables. The President is expected to sign it promptly, and Secretary Smith now thinks it may be officially issued by next Wednesony. The law provides that the proclamation shall be issued at least twenty days prior to the date fixed for the opening, so that the settlers will probably be permitted to enter a noon on Tuesday, Sept. 12. The county lines have all been located and the county seats so-lected, and the land offices will be named in the proclamation. The registers and receivers will be appointed at once, so that they may be ready for business on the day of opening. Two Illinois men are candidates for those places, and it is said that at least one of them will be named, either as register or receiver of one of the three land offices in the Cherokee Strip, Gen. James Anderson of Alton is backed by Congressman Foreman, and Dr. Wilcox of Springileid is supported by Congressman Springer. Another candidate who, it is said, will get one of the places, is ex-Congressman David H. Patton of Remington, Ind. opening, were received this morning, and the

For the past two or three days several Senators and Representatives in Congress have been complaining that the Washington banks been complaining that the Washington banks refuse to accept on deposit drafts on banks in their respective brates and cities, giving as a reason that this course is necessary to protect themselves in view of the great lack of currency. Some of the Congressmen say that the banks have taken this action, not as a measure of protection, but to give the members an object lesson so striking that they will see the necessity of promptly enacting legislation to relieve the money market. An official of the Post Office Department points out that since the banks have been refusing drafts on outside cities the money-order business has increased to a very appreciable extent, not only in Washington but in all parts of the country.

Superintendent of Immigration Stump will leave Washington in a few days to make an inspection of the ports along the Canadian border to ascertain whatlier the immigration laws are being properly enforced. He says that indications are that there will be much suffering among the poerer people during the coming winter unless senething is done to furnish employment for the hundreds of thousands of men and women who are now out of work. The present condition of affairs in the United States is very perceptibly restricting immigration to this country. There has been a material failing off in the number of immigrants of late, and the records of the stemmship companies show that a large number of foreigners, who came to this country with the expectation of securing employment, are returning to their homes across the sea. The steamship companies also report that many of the immigrants who had engaged reassage for the United States have changed their plans about coming to America until better prospects are open to them. Mr. Stump says there is a large class of foreigners who come to America early in the spring, secure work until inte in the fall, and then go back to Europe to spend the money they have carned while here.

Representative Fellows has been selected by border to ascertain whather the immigration

Representative Fellows has been selected by the anti-silver men in the House to reply to the free comage speech made by Representative Bryan to-day. Col. Fellows will be recog-nized by Speaker Crisp on Tuesday next. He left for New York to-night to get up some data for his speech.

Only \$17.00 to the World's Pate the West Spore Partroad, Saturday, August 19th.

HENRY VILLARD ARRAIGNED

FIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST AN OF-FICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF HIM.

Brayton Ives Expresses the Sentiments of Wall Street Regarding the Collapse of the Northern Pacific Company in Plain and Severe Language - Bearing of the Receivership on the Collateral Trast

Long-Decline in Wisconsin Central Bonds The developments in Northern Pacific affairs prove that the recent declarations of the officials of the company that a receivership was not imminent were made while the petition for receivers and the answer of the company acquiescing in the request were actually in The course of prices for the securities on the Stock Exchange shows that advantage was taken by those who had inside information of the opportunity thus afforded them to unload their securities, if not to make further sales for short account. It is believed that this step was contemplated and prepared for at least two weeks ago, and the petition was executed long enough in advance of action in this city to enable the papers to be presented simultaneously to Judges in some of the Western States. Now that the receivership is an accomplished

fact Wall street is discussing the probable ef-fect of the new turn of affairs upon the subscriptions to the collateral trust loan. Of the total amount 60 per cent. has been called and most of it paid in.
The remaining 40 per cent. is due Aug. 23. and the question is whether the members of

the syndicate will not contest the demand on them for this balance. Mr. James McNaught. counsel for the company, said yesterday that the subscriptions are still binding and will be collected. He said also that he did not think that an issue of receivers' certificates would be necessary. No official statement could be obtained yes-

terday in regard to the floating debt, not included in the collateral trust loan, which is stated in the complaint at over \$1,000,000. It is known, however, that a part of this debt was being carried by Speyer & Co. and part by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Cromwell said that they had both been arranged, and a sale of the securities pledged is not anticipated.

There are already rumors that efforts will be made by some of the security holders to cancel the lease of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and to get rid of some other burdens imposed upon the company by Henry Villard and his friends. A Philadelphia stockholder has written to the company demanding that suits be brought against some of the directors named for restitution of moneys alleged to

named for restitution of moneys alleged to have been made by them at the expense of the security helders, and it is understood to be his intention to act on his own account should an unsatisfactory response be sent him.

When Mr. Henry Villard resigned his office as Chairman of the Board and as a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the Board caused a culogy of Mr. Villard to be spread on its minutes, and directed that copies of the same be distributed among the security holders. A copy was accordingly sent to Mr. Brayton Ives, who was a member of the investigating committee appointed by the stockholders at their last annual meeting and who joined in the report of the committee, and was largely responsible for the criticisms on the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company contained therein. Upon the receipt of this interesting document Mr. Ives addressed a letter to the management, which he was induced yesterday to make public. It was:

To the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad (company).

DEAR NIBS: I beg to acknowledge the re-

Was Induced yesterian of the Northern Partie Ratirosal Compring.

Dear Sirbs: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the printed extract from the minutes of your meeting of June 21, stating your action in connection with the resignation of Mr. Henry Villard as Chairman and director.

At first sight it seemed like a ghastly sarcasm, cruel both to Mr. Villard and the stockholders who have suffered so severely under his administration, but a more careful reading shows that the action was intended to be friendly to him, and that he is justified, therefore, in exclaiming "Save me from my friends!" for it would be difficult to imagine a more ill-timed, misleading and injudicious paper than this extract. It was made publicata time when the stocks of the various companies organized and managed by Mr. Villard were selling at prices which meant serious, and in many cases ruinous, losses to thousands of stockholders who had placed their trust in him. He has been President of the following companies:

Companies:
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,
capital.
7,000,000
Oregon Improvement Company, capital.
7,000,000
Edison Electric now General Electric),
34,000,000 capital
The Oregon and Transcontinental (now
the North American).
Northern Pacific

Northern Pacific 100,000,000

The depreciation on these stocks from the high prices prevailing at the time when the "Villard booms" were in force to those now quoted is, in round numbers:

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company \$15,000,000 oregon improvement 5,000,000 (Edison Electric 20,000,000 North American 30,000,000 Northern Pacific 5,000,000 Northern Pacific 55,000,000

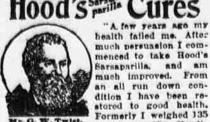
It should be said in justice to Mr. Villard that he has not been connected with the management of the Orozon companies since he got them into financial difficulties about ten years ago, and that his relations with the Electric Company terminated had some the Electric Company terminated but and the Electric Company terminated

It should be said in justice to Mr. Villard that he has not been connected with the management of the Oregon companies since he got the into inno inno inneal alfiguilties about ten you not on an itself the relations with the Electric Company terminated last year. It cannot the denied, however, that all of these companies are suffering from the inherent defects of his plans at their organization, and that their present managers have been unable to make them successful.

But Mr. Villard's especial pet scheme, and the one on which he based his hopes of controlling all of the Northwest and the Pacilic const. was the Origon and Transcontinental. Originally the outcome of the notorious "blind bool," it started off as a dividend payer, but soon ignominously collapsed. The company was transmitted about three years ago into the North American, and Mr. Villard at that time promised dividends in a orinted circular. Begulied by his alluring forecast, many bought the stock at 1817 and above, but within the year the collapsed again and the second three of the Afew weeks ago, when one of his alluring forecast, many account at the annual election, he resigned in one of the annual election, he resigned in an electron collapsed again and the second three of the Afew was enacted by the directors of tendering thanks to the man who had organized the organized the company and successfully brought it to ruin.

The Northern Eacilic, also, has been twice placed in financial diliculties by Mr. Villard, Tothe figures given above should be added the shrinkage on the bonds of the company. Mr. Villard insisted on the issuance of \$100,000.000 of consolidated 5 per cent, bonds, which sold when first brought out above ninety, As they are now solling for less than one-half of that price the depreciation is about \$80,000,000. The decline on other issues amounts to at least \$10,000,000 othat the shrinkage on the securities of the five company. We have a subject of the securities of the five company is which he has been fresident? Your elastic the

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, Hood's Cures



bealth falled me. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's

Barsaparilla has been a a great benefit to me."

GEORGE W. TWIST. Coloma. Wis.

N. B.—Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills Cure all Liver Illa. 25a.

trol of the Northern Pacific Company in connection with Charles L. Colby, Edwin H. Abbot, and Colgate H yt. Their object was to capture it for the benefit of the Wisconsin Central Company, which they controlled, and which was in a bankrupt condition. It was a part of their compiracy that Villard should be Chairman. The office was created in 1883, at his suggestion. Mr. Harris occupied the position for one year. At the election in 1889, Villard had absolute centrol of the proxies. He then took Mr. Harris place as Chairman and held it until he resigned, when the office was abolished. The simple truth is, Mr. Villard leaves the Northern l'acificas he has left every company—under fire, and because his management has proved disasterous. Nothing can be more easily proved than that the floating deut of the Northern Pacific could not have been provided for had not the promise been made that he should leave the Board. His resignation was demanded and given as a condition precedent of the underwriting of the collateral trust notes. It is beyond dispute, furthermore, that he could not have been relected next October. Therefore, under these conditions, his resignation is either a forced one or a cowardly flight from responsibility. In either case the rassage of such laudatory resolutions is most reprehensible.

Mr. Villard is going abroad, it is reported, to stay an indefinite time. He goes with full pockets, but he leaves helm dhim empty treasuries. His carcer has been unique. With no ostensible or visible occupation during the past five years other than that of President or Chairman of three great companies he leaves them impoverished, but he has acquired a fortune. If his friends' statements can be trusted, at the rate of a million a year. His active brain and his skillud diplomacy contributed chiefly to the success of the effort to fasten on the Northern Pacific to most have been in the history of American rull-roads. The syndicate composed of Villard, Colby, Abbot, and Hoyt and their friends made millions by the opera

Aug. 3, 1893.

Wall street received the news of the appointment of receivers for the Northern Pacific Company with seeming indifference. It was in every man's mouth that he had expected the event for a long time and that the securities of the company likely to that the brunt of the reorganization were selling at receivership prices when the event took place. There was also in many quarters a feeling of relief that the worst that could happen to the company had occurred.

the worst that could happen to the company had occurred.

There was no excitement on the Stock Exchange. Northern l'acilie stocks were comparatively neglected, but the bonds received some attention that resulted in lower prices for them. The first mortgage bonds, both coupon and registered, fell Na points to par, and the third mortgage bonds declined 15 points. There were no dealings in the seconds. The consolidated or "fourth" mortgage bonds and the the Chicago and Northern Pacific lirsts dropped off a point or two each. They have, apparently, had their big decline.

The most important fluctuation was a break of 22 points in Wisconsin Central firsts, which was naturally construed as foreshadowing modifications in the lease of that company's lines to the Northern Pacific Company.

The Gilbert Car Manufacturing Co. and the ALBANY, Aug. 10.-Judge Mayham, at the Hotel Kenmore this afternoon, heard arguments on motions to wind up the affairs of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company of Green Island. and the Troy Steel and Iron Company. Coun-sel on behalf of both companies offered judgment, which was accepted. Judgments for the dissolution of these companies were then granted by Judge Mayham, who also granted an order restraining the creditors of either

concern from bringing any further legal proceedings.

William Kemp and James Keenan of Troy were appointed receivers of the Troy Steel and Iron Company on a joint bond of \$100,000. This company has a capital of \$2,500,000, and its assets amount to \$1,300,000, the liabilities aggregating \$2,000,000. Messrs, Kemp, Rogers, Roekefeller, and Corning, directors of the company, are its principal creditors. Mr. Kemp is vice-President of the company.

William Shaw of Troy was appointed receiver of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company. This company has assets of \$500,000, but the liabilities far exceed that amount. The works are among the largest in the country, and now have orders for cars for an elevated railroad in Chicago and other roads enough to keep running until fall. The concern dates back to 1823. Inability to make prompt collections caused financial embarrassment.

CARNEGIE MILLS TO REDUCE WAGES. A General Cut Down in Pittsburgh Leads to

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.-Under date of Aug. 10 he following circular was sent to the heads of all departments of the Carnegie Steel Com-

pany: THE CARNEGE SIERL CORPANY, ISMITED, ) GENERAL OFFICE, 42-48 FIFTH AVENUE, Privisuson, Aug. 10, 1803,
Taking effect Sept. 1, 1893, and applying to every fficer and employes of this association excepting thos working under wage scales, the following reduction in

onlaries is ordered:
On salaries exceeding \$500 per month, 30 per cent; on salaries \$400 and less than \$500 per month, 25 per cent.; on salaries \$200 and less than \$400 25 per cent; on salaries \$200 and less than \$400 per month, 20 per cent; on salaries \$100 and less than \$240 per touth, 15 per cent; less than \$400 per month, 10 per cent. It is action has been deferred as long as possible in the bope that some improvement in the existing frade depression might occur, but as the a traiton is desiry becoming worse this reduction is found absolutely necessary.

By order of Board of Managers,

Eight thousand machinists, nattern makers, moulders, roll turners, and laborers in the Pittsburgh district have been notified of a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages, dating from next Monday. The cut is vigorously objected to, and a strike is epenly talked of. The proposed reduction affects the employees of twenty-six firms in Pittsburgh. A special meeting of the various trades interested will be held immediately and a course of action determined. The workmen claim that the proposed reduction is not justified; that the cut in wages is made to make up for a reduction in selling prices, which is announced simultaneously with the cut in wages.

Refuse a Cut, but Offer a Loan of Wages LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16 .- A committee from the visited General Manager Metcalf to-day and



THEY'RE NOT ALL ALIKE
—blood medicines. There's only one that
is so far-reaching and so unfailing in its effects that it can be generalized to do all
that's promised for it. That is Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery. If that doesn's
benefit or cure, you have your money back.
It's not like the sarsaparillas or ordinary
Bpring medicines. They claim to de good in
March, April, and May. All the year round,
and in all cases, the "Discovery" purifies the
blood as aething else can. Every blood-tains
and disorder, Rossoms, Tester, Balt-rheum,
Erysipelas, Bells, Carbuncles, Enlarged
Glands, Tumers and Swellings—the most
stubbora Skin and Scalp Diseases, and the
werst ferms of Scrotule, are completely and
permanently cured by it.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others,
something else that pays them better will
probably be urged as "just as good." It may
be, for them; but it can't be, for yes.

For colle, cramps, and pains in stemach.

For colic, cramps, and pains in stomach, asthing equals Dr. Pierce's Smart-Week Ext.

reported a refusal to accept the 10 per cent, cut ordered by the road. Instead, they offer to lend the company a certain part of their wages for three months without interest. After a discussion the committee adjourned without an agreement having been reached, the men intimating that another conference will be asked for.

POST OFFICE CLERKS PAID IN CASH. They Ras to Be Content With Cheeks When Times Were Easy.

Ninety-five thousand dollars in bills was paid out yesterday at the general Post Office and at the different branches. There is still about \$20,000 to pay out. Heretolore monthly payments have been made in checks on the Sub-Treasury. Even in ordinary times the recipients who were in immediate need of money ents who were in immediate need of money had sometimes to pay a premium to get these checks cashed after business hours. Appreciating the greater difficulty such would have now. Postmaster Dayton has instituted a cash system of payment. He also makes semimenthly rayments instead of monthly. Yesterlay was the first semi-monthly pay day.

The money famine has not prevented the city from continuing the work of public improvement and letting contracts for new work. Commissioner of Tublic Works Daly opened bids for twenty-two sublic jobs yesterday.

The contractors repairing the public school buildings did not stop work yesterday as they had threatened to do. Although their bills had not been paid, they decided to wait a few days longer before suspending operations.

Chicago, Aug. 1th.—Fifty thousand dollars in gold was paid to postal employees here to-day on salary account. United States Sub-Treasurer Tanner when questioned said: Gold will be paid out in the future to meet the obligations of the Government. For some time we have been holding on to gold bills and Treasury notes, but now it's the silver certification and Treasury notes of July, 1840, that we will store up. The gold reserve is intact and there is a big surplus, and that's why we are paying out the yellow metal. had sometimes to pay a premium to get these

TROUBLES OF THE BANKS.

The Money Stringency Still Causing Suspensions and Starting Runs. RACINE, Aug. 16.-The Union National Bank closed its doors this morning. The capital is \$150,000, and the total resources \$892,000. The

individual deposits are \$243,000. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug.10.-The banks of this city are still refusing to take bills of exchange on New York and other Eastern cities, and busi-New York and other Eastern cities, and business between this city and such places is almost at a standatill. The high price of Eastern exchange is having its effect on all kinds of business, including the shipment of grain and live stock as well as of flour and other manufactured articles.

Jacksonviller, Fla., Aug. 16.—The Volusia County Bank at Deiand closed its doors this morning, being unable to meet its obligations by reason of delays in realizing on its papers, mortgages. &c. Its liabilities are \$130,000 and its assets \$190,000. It is a State bank, H. H. Clough President, J. B. Clough cashier.

Suspended Banks Reopen Their Doors, KANSAS CITY, Aug. 10, - The Armourdale Bank at Armourdale, which suspended business in the financial crash in the two Kansas cities one month ago yesterday, has reopened its doors and resumed business.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 16.—The First Na-

tional Bank of this city, which suspended on July 18, resumed business this morning. Bank Examiner Latimer of Sedalia, who has been in charge since it closed, has issued a notice to depositors saying that the institution is in good financial condition.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The First National Bank of Hico, Col., which suspended payment June 30, 1893, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and its capital stock being unimpaired, has been permitted to-day to reopen its doors for business.

CLEYKLAND, Aug. 10.—The Cardington Banking Company, at Cardington, O., closed its doors this afternoon. The assets approximate \$100,000 and are said to be sufficient to meet the demands of the creditors. The President of the bank, Major W. G. Beatty, was obliged to make an assignment, and the bank could not weather the trouble brought on by his embarrassment. ional Bank of this city, which suspended on

hot weather the frouble brought on by his embarrassment.
CABROLLTON, Pa., Aug. 16.—The banks of Johnston, Bucks county, at Ebensburg, Carrollton, and Hastings, which suspended payments until they could get more money, will open again on Monday morning.

Washington Banks Refuse to Cash Checks

on New York Banks, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,-The Washington ment among themselves, have declined to reamounts drawn on New York banks, even itors will agree to allow the amount to remain without drawing against it until it is absorbed by their New York exchange. A plausible explanation is given of this course, which the banks say they have been very rejuctantly compelled to adopt. They assert that if they sent the checks over to New York for collection they would not receive currency for them, but simply a Clearing House credit for the amount, and consequently by accepting these checks on deposit and paying out cash for them they would deplete their own coffers of so much currency. This is guite a new experience for Washington, where, with the United States Treasury so close at hand, no difficulty has heretofore been experienced in obtaining all the currency required. The Washington hanks continue to freely pay out currency to their own depositors, but decline any longer to accommodate other cities. by their New York exchange. A plausible ex-

ommercial Bank Statement to Be Ready

The directors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday morning in the offices of Bergen & Dykman in the Real Estate Exchange building on Montague street. They remained in session for nearly three They remained in session for nearly three hours. At the conclusion of the meeting President Keeney gave out the following: "The Board met and discussed the situation and resolved to adjourn, subject to the call of the President after the report of the examiners of the Banking Department is made known."

Bank Examiner Judson expects to have a statement of the bank's standing ready to-day.

Minor Business Troubles,

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.-The Total Abstinence Life Insurance Company was to-day declared to be virtually insolvent. The statement was made by President W. F. Singleton to a meeting of angry policy holders who were considoring the company's finances.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 10.-Keene Brothers, shoe manufacturers, assigned to-day to Benjamin manufacturers, assigned to-day to Benjamin N. Johnson, the legal adviser of the firm, and Philip A. Chase, both of Lynn. William G. S. Keene, the executive head of the firm, was found drowned off East Point, Nahant, on Thursday. It is believed creditors will receive a full return.

MEMPIRS, Aug. 16.—The Cole Manufacturing Company yesterday filed an application for a receiver to take charge of the personal property of W. A. Collier, President of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche Company and his associates in business. Some time ago the Cole Manufacturing Company obtained a judgment against Collier for building material. A portion of the judgment was satisfied by attaching land owned by Collier, but this being insufficient to pay the claim, a receiver is now applied for. Augures, N.Y. Aug. 18.—The H. T. Morten Carriage Company, at Depot and South streets, assigned this morning. Liabilities and assets. \$25,000.

Pittsnurgh, Aug. 16.—J. G. Ihmsen & Co. lumber dealers, office 91 Fifth avenue, made an assignment to-day, without preference, to W. I. Paine. Liabilities, \$35,000; assets testimated, \$100,000. The business amounted to about \$250,000 annually. N. Johnson, the legal adviser of the firm, and

about \$250,000 annually. Mills Shutting Down.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 10.-To-morrow the Thomson-Houston Electric works will shut down. and until further notice will run only the first and until further notice will run only the first three days in each week.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 10.—The Amory Mills, employing 1.400 operatives, will close on Saturday night for two weeks.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 10.—Vesta Furnace, at Lower Marietta, ewned by the Columbia Rolling Mill Company, and employing seventy-five lands, has shut down. There are thirteen furnaces within a radius of six miles of Marietta, and not one is in operation.

Collide Four, T. L. Aug. 10.—The Kleinert Rubber Works here closed their works to-day for one month. Over 100 men are thereby idle. The India Rubber Comb Company, employing over 1.000 persons, has begun running half time. The silk mills here have closed several departments.

Mills Starting Up.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.-Lindsay & McCutchon, iron and steel manufacturers of Alloghony, employing 800 men. signed the Amalgamated Association wage scale to day, and ordered that work be resumed to-morrow.

Rattroad Me: renchments.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 161-A circular was issued o day from President Milton H. Smith's office to the trainmen and trackmen of the Louis-ville and Nashville Ratiroad, announcing that on Sept. I there will be a reduction of ten per cent, in all salaries.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system. dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Herter Brothers Effect a Satisfactory Arrangement with Their Creditors,

Herter Brothers, builders, met 'their credttors yesterday at their office at 191 Broadway. Peter Herter made a statement that he owed \$34,000, and had equities of \$500,000 in his real estate, which figures were cut down to \$250,000 by his attorney. Frederick A. Snow.

Mr. Herter agreed that the property which
he had transferred to his wife for \$1 should be deeded back to him, that the mortgage of \$29,000 to his wife should be cancelled, and that he should make a trust mortgage on his entire property for the benefit of his creditors. entire property for the benefit of his creditors, Mr. Snow is to be the trustee. Frank W. Hereter represented that he owed only \$6.000. He also agreed to give the creditors a trust mortgage on his property, to take back what he had deeded to his wife, and to cancel her mortgage for \$17.500.

An attachment of \$43.700 has been obtained against the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company of Worcester, Mass. in layer of the Campbell Press and Manufacturing Company of this city for money loaned.

The Seaboard National Bank has entered judgment for \$5.001 against David J. Mackey of 11 Wall street on a note dated April 25, payable in sixty days.

TREASURY CASH GETTING LOW.

to the \$100,000,000 Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The net balance in the Treasury to-day in addition to the \$100.-000,000 gold reserve is only \$11,500,000. There are large fixed expenditures, which cannot be curtailed to meet the falling off in receipts. In this situation Treasury officials have been looking about them to see if something cannot be done to improve matters. There is in the Treasury about \$12,000,000 in subsidiary coin. It has been there for in subsidiary coin. It has been there for ten years or more, useless, as far as paying obligations go. Many efforts have been made by Secretaries Windom. Foster, Carlisle, and their predecessors, to put this subsidiary coin out among the people. It would always come back in a short time, there being aiready in circulation all the subsidiary coin that business would absorb. The suggestion is now made to coin these half and quarter dollar silver pieces into silver dellars and put them in circulation. It is helieved they would remain in the channels of trade. The cost of this coinage would be, it is stated, about \$300,000, This, however, could only be done by authority of Congress.

Populists Want Impeachment, Toreka, Aug. 16.-The Topoka Advocate, the

official State newspaper, in an editorial article -day demands the impeachment of Secre tary Carlisle for having failed to purchase 4.500,000 ounces of silver, under the Sherman law, during the month of July. It says that law, during the month of July. It says that Secretary Carlisle grossly violated his eath of office, and that President Cleveland is equally guilty and should be impeached at the same time, provided that on investigation it is found that he is responsible for Mr. Carlisle's conduct. Resolutions embodying the Advocate's article will be introduced in the Populist bimetailie mass meetings to be held in each county of the State between now and Aug. 21.

A Word From Hoke Smith on Free Coinage ATLANTA. Aug. 16 .- In an editorial on the financial situation, the Evening Journal, owned by Secretary of Interior Smith, this afternoon, calls upon Congress "to pass the free coinage bill of both gold and silver, putting enough silver in the silver dollar to putiting parity with the gold dollar."
"We further believe," it says, "that Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet of Democratic leaders in the Senate and House squarely favor this plan."

Rupes Paper Drops in Value,

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- The money market was surprised and disturbed to-day by the sale of India Council drafts at 1s. 34d. When the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver the Council fixed the rate for drafts at 1s. 4d. and the sudden reduction caused a general feeling of uneasiness. Tenders for bills at 1s. 3'd, were refused. In consequence of the reduction in the price of drafts, rupee paper dropped 1'sd.

Woman's Danger. No man can ever know the devoted martyrdom of many

women. Unselfishly a woman works and suffers that home and

loved ones may be happy. When it seems as though her back would break, when she grows irregular, faint, irritable, loses all interest in society, gets the "blues," is crushed with that indescribable feeling

along," day after day, suffering agonies that would appal a man. The cause of all her trouble is some derangement of the uterus or womb, perhaps the development of a tumor, or cancerous humor, - anyway,

give it instant attention.

of "bearing-down," she "drags

I ydia E. Pinkham's Vego table Compound is the sure cure. It is recommended by thousands of women. Its cures are unparallelled.

All druggists sell it.
Address in confidence.
LYDIA E. PINNIAM MED. Jour for Medit.
Co., LYNN, MASS.
Zivor Pills, 25 cents.